

Cook County Health Strategic Planning Landscape

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COOK COUNTY
HEALTH

Cook County Population Change 2000-2010*

U.S. Census

	Cook County	Chicago	Suburban Cook
2000 population	5,376,358	2,895,642	2,480,716
2010 population	5,194,305	2,695,587	2,498,718
change in population	-182,053	-200,055	18,002
percent change	-3.4	-6.9	0.7

Cook County Population Change 2000-2010*

by Race/Ethnicity

U.S. Census

Percent Change					
	Total Pop	NH Black	NH Asian	Hispanic	NH White
Cook County	-3.4	-8.4	23.1	16.1	-10.9
Chicago	-6.9	-16.7	15.1	3.3	-5.8
Suburban Cook	0.7	17.5	30.6	46.5	-13.8

Total Population

Cook County

As seen nationally, Cook County is experiencing three main trends that characterize the big changes in American suburbia:*

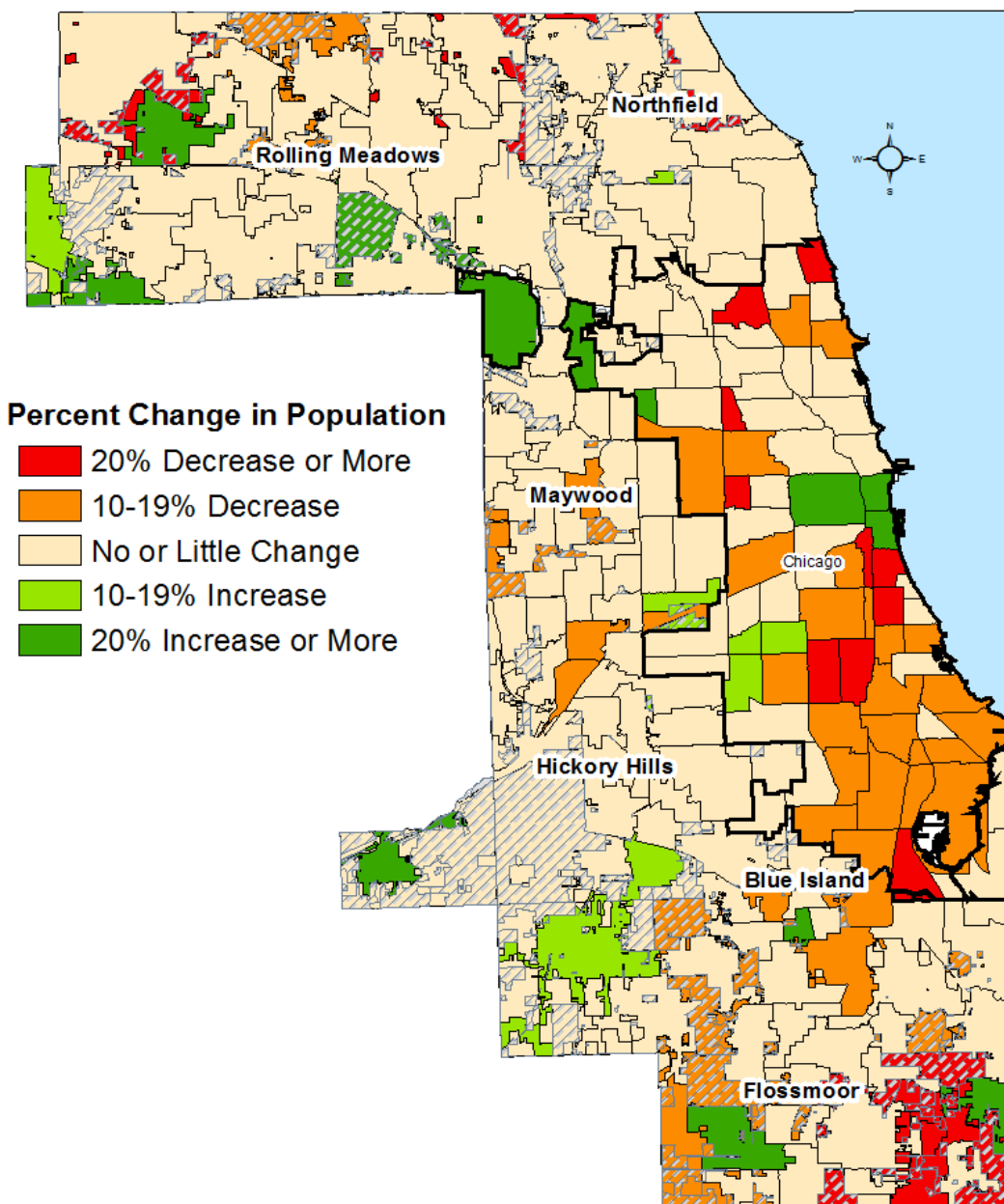
1. Return migration and black suburbanization
2. Suburban immigrant destinations
3. Suburbanization of poverty

**The New Sociology of Suburbs: A Research Agenda for Analysis of Emerging Trend Sociology, July 2016.*



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Percent Change: Total Population
Cook County 2000-2010

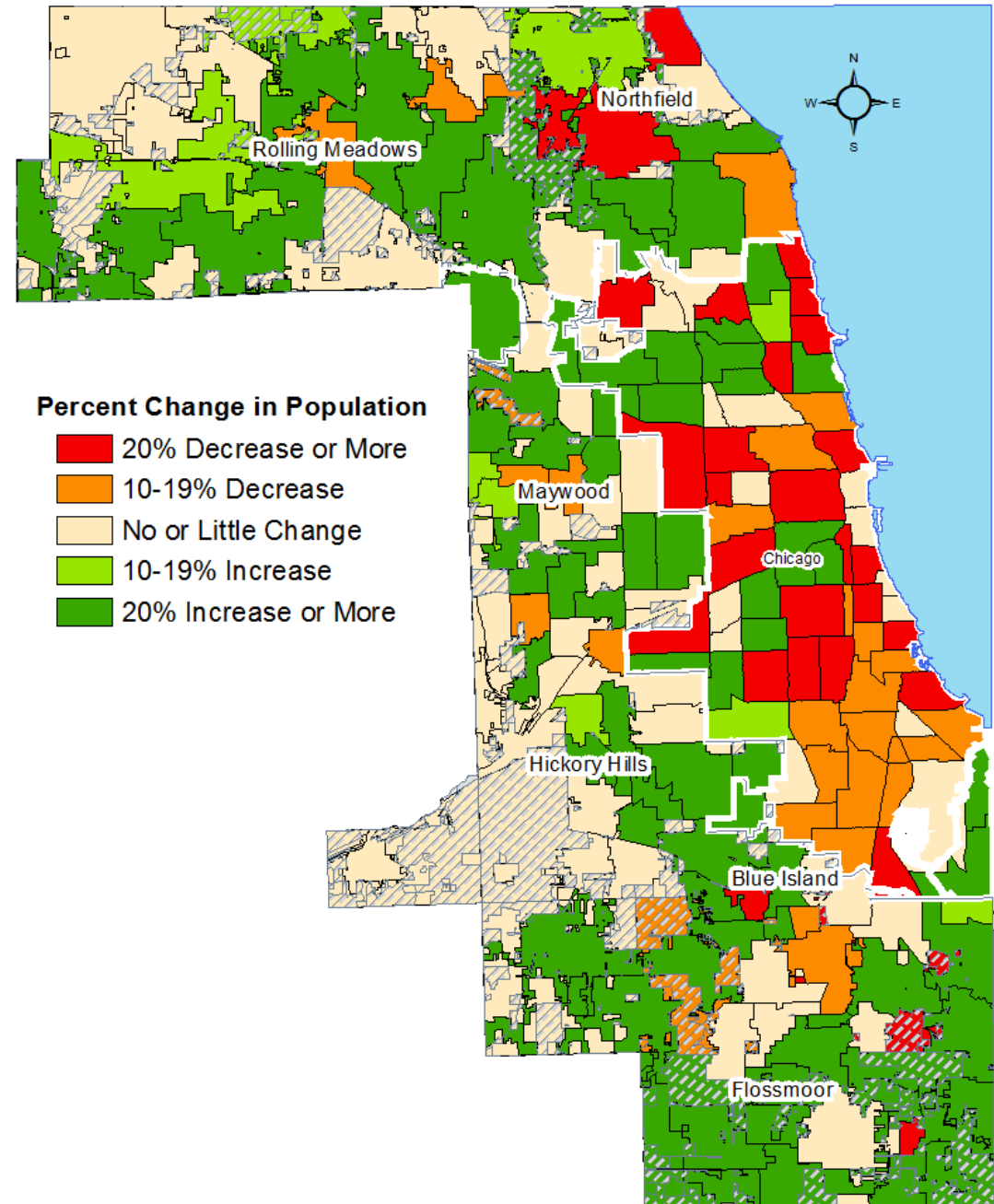


Return Migration and Black Suburbanization

Cook County is experiencing what some call “reverse migration” with African Americans leaving urban areas for the suburbs.

The African American population in Chicago **decreased** by over 15% with a similar **increase** in Suburban Cook County.

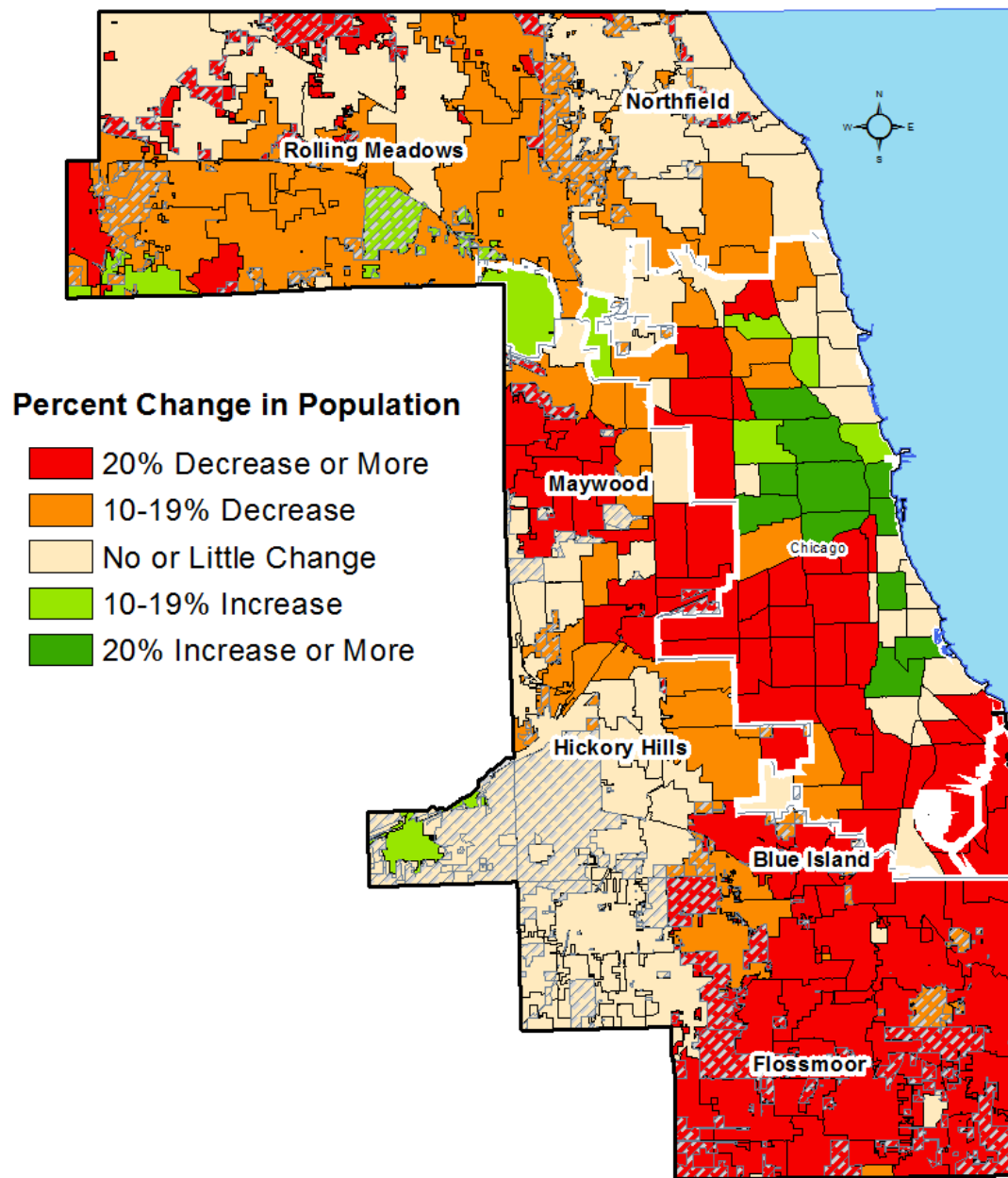
Percent Change: NH African American Population
Cook County 2000-2010



Return Migration and Black Suburbanization

Adding to the reverse migration phenomenon – “white flight” is also occurring with whites returning to the urban centers. Overall, there has been a 10% decrease of white populations in Cook County. However, the population loss is not consistent across the area. Suburban Cook County had more than double the decrease in NH White populations (14%) compared to Chicago with 6%.

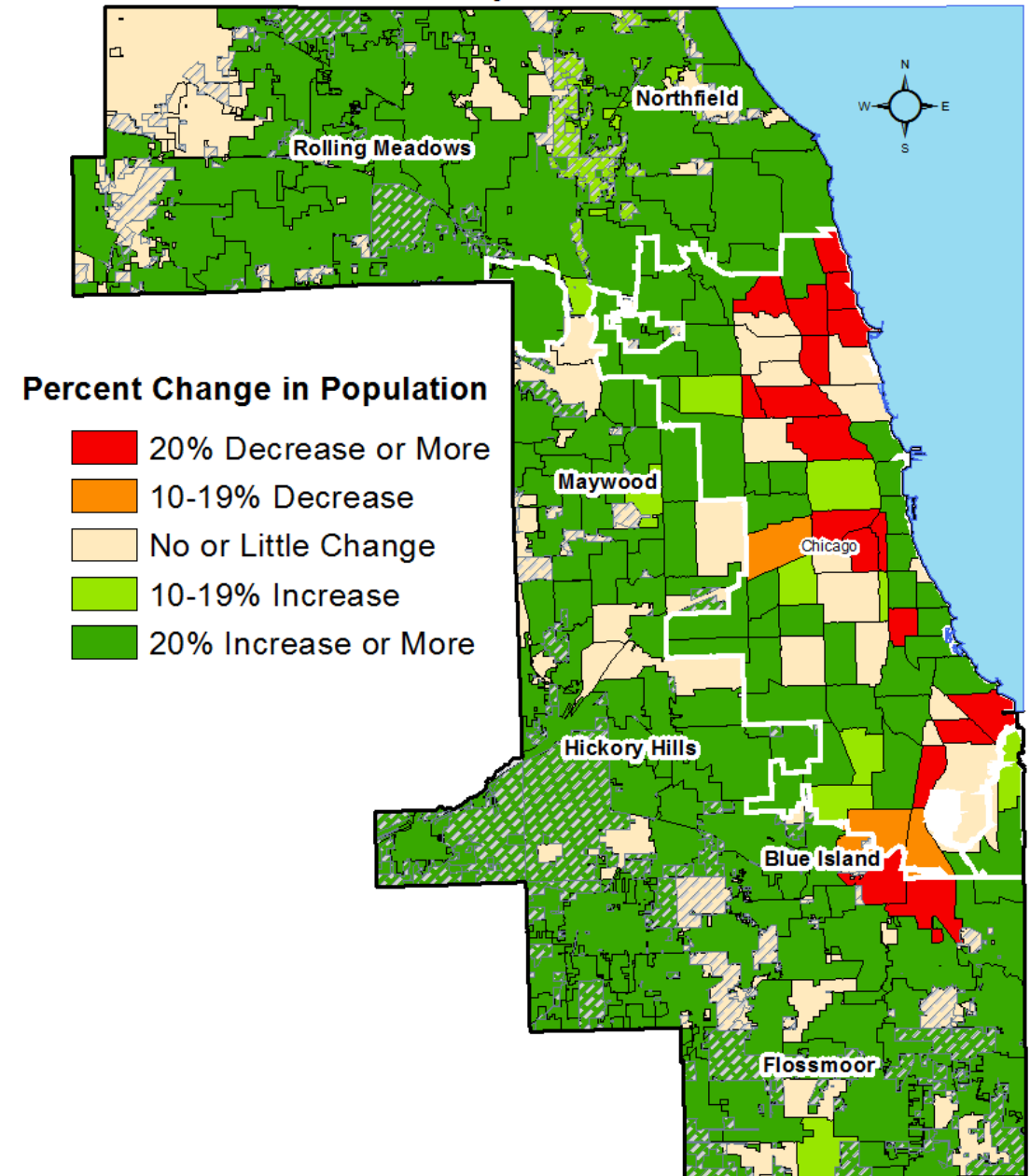
Percent Change: NH White Population
Cook County 2000-2010



Suburban Immigrant Destinations

Cook County, as most of the nation, saw an increase in Hispanic populations. However, this increase was greatest in Suburban Cook County (over 50% increase).

Percent Change: Hispanic Population
Cook County 2000-2010



Suburbanization of poverty

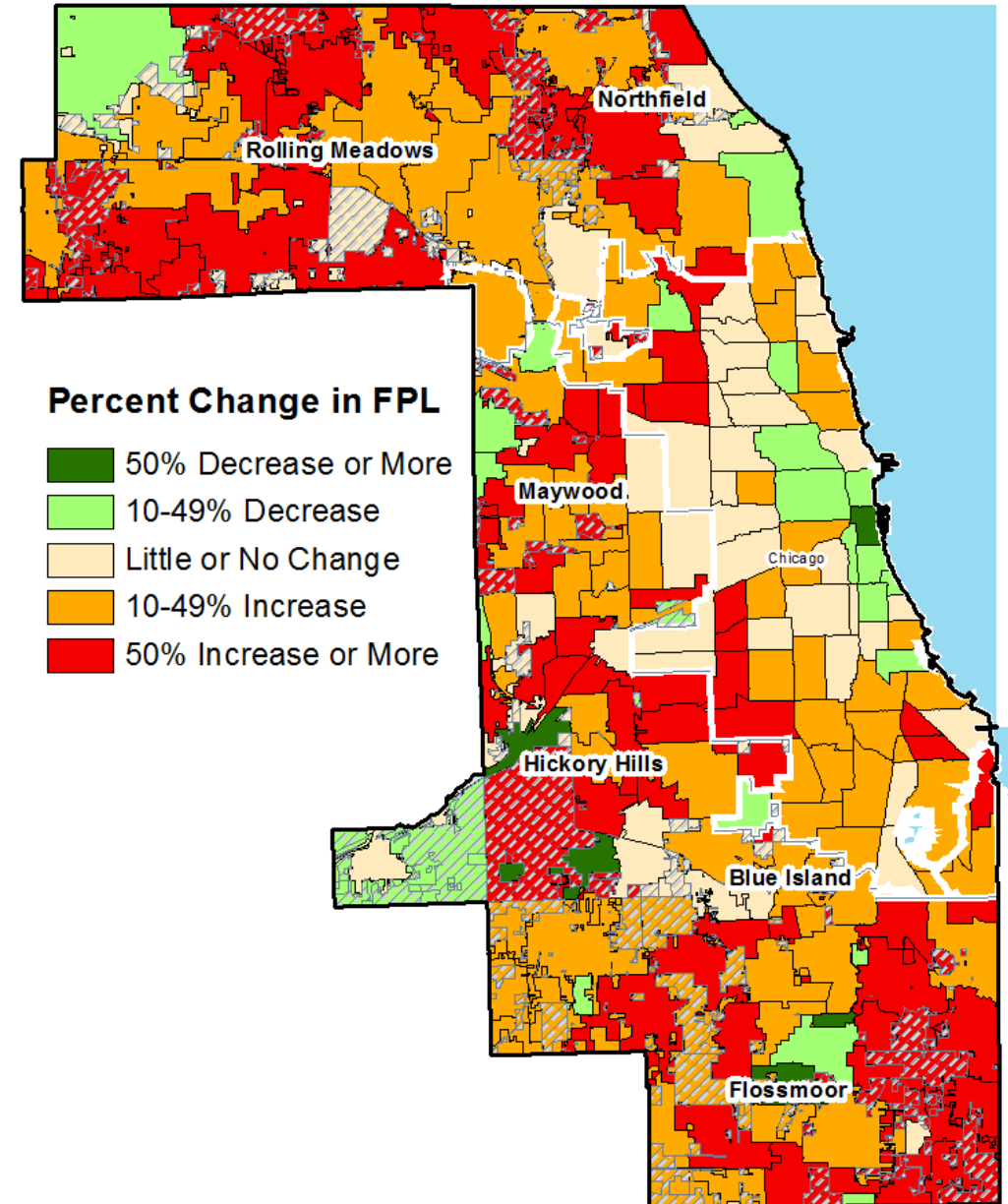
While Chicago saw very little change in poverty and even experienced an 2% decrease in child poverty, Suburban Cook County (SCC) saw dramatic rises in its poverty levels.

Percent Change In Poverty* 2000-2010

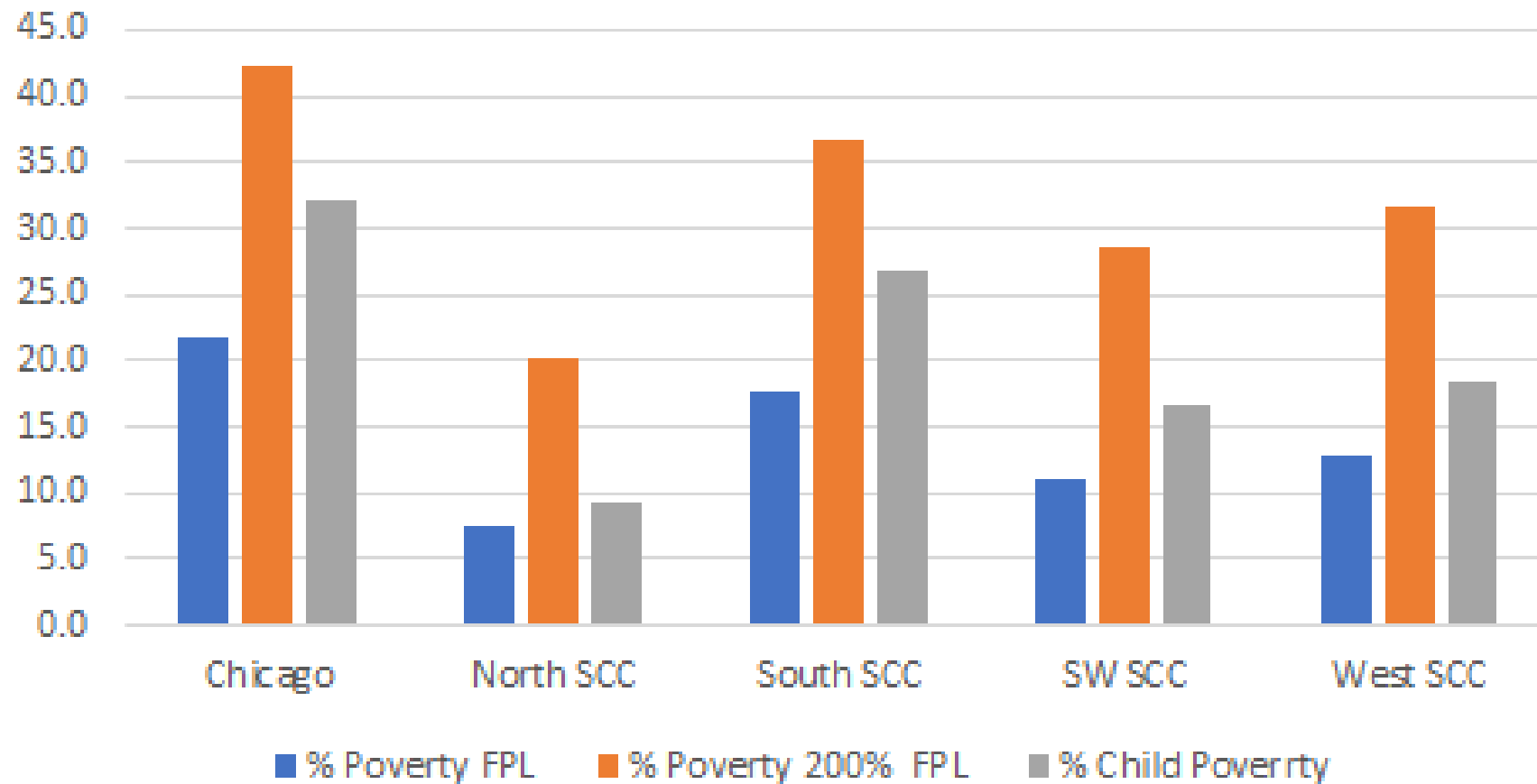
	Persons in Poverty	Children in Poverty	Persons Below 200% FPL
Cook County	20.1	13.2	18.7
Chicago	7.2	-2.5	5.1
SCC	66.0	76.8	54.4

**2010 FPL: \$22,050 for a family of 4*

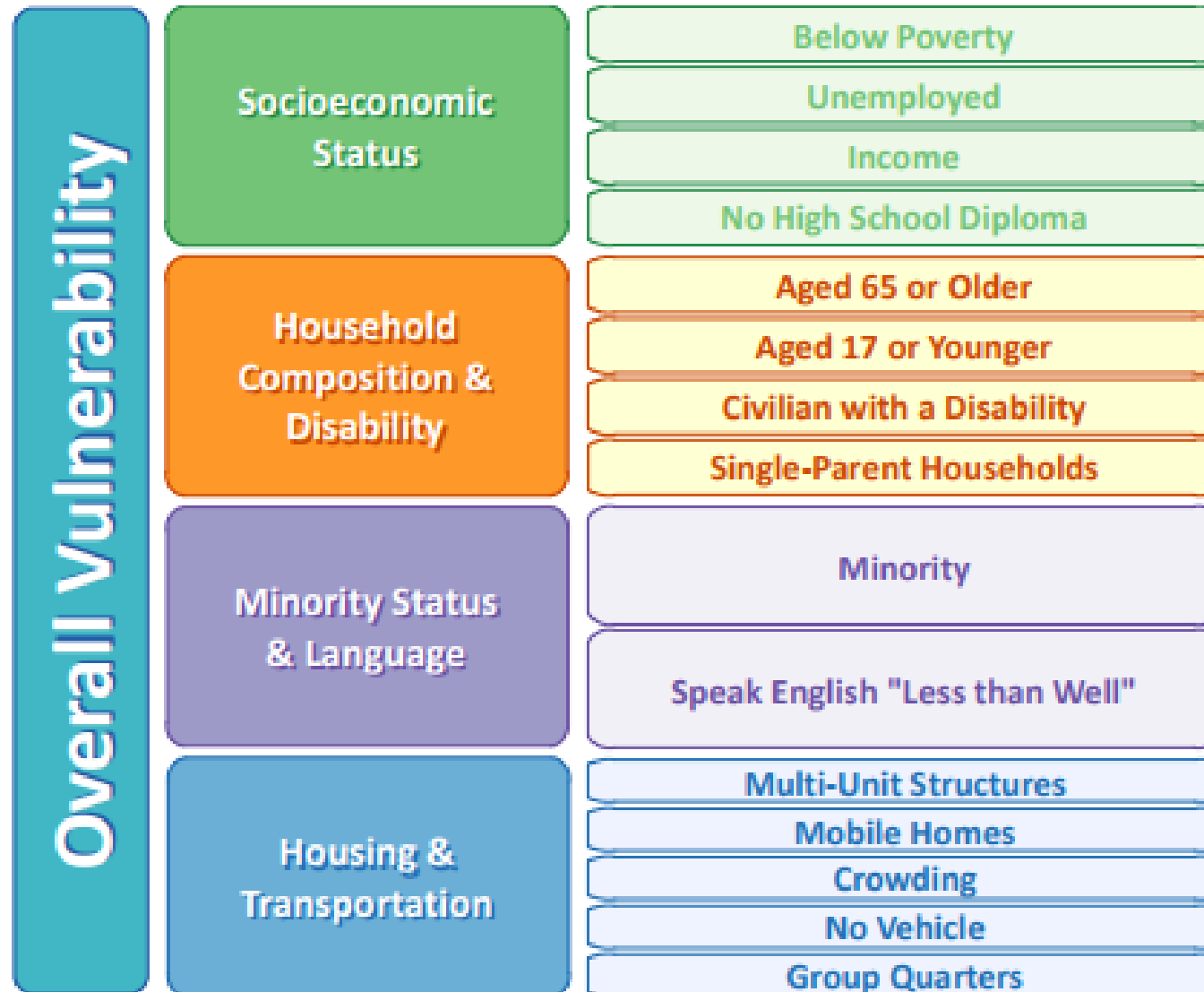
**Percent Change: Population Below Federal Poverty Level
Cook County 2000-2010**



Cook County Poverty by Area



What is the Social Vulnerability Index?



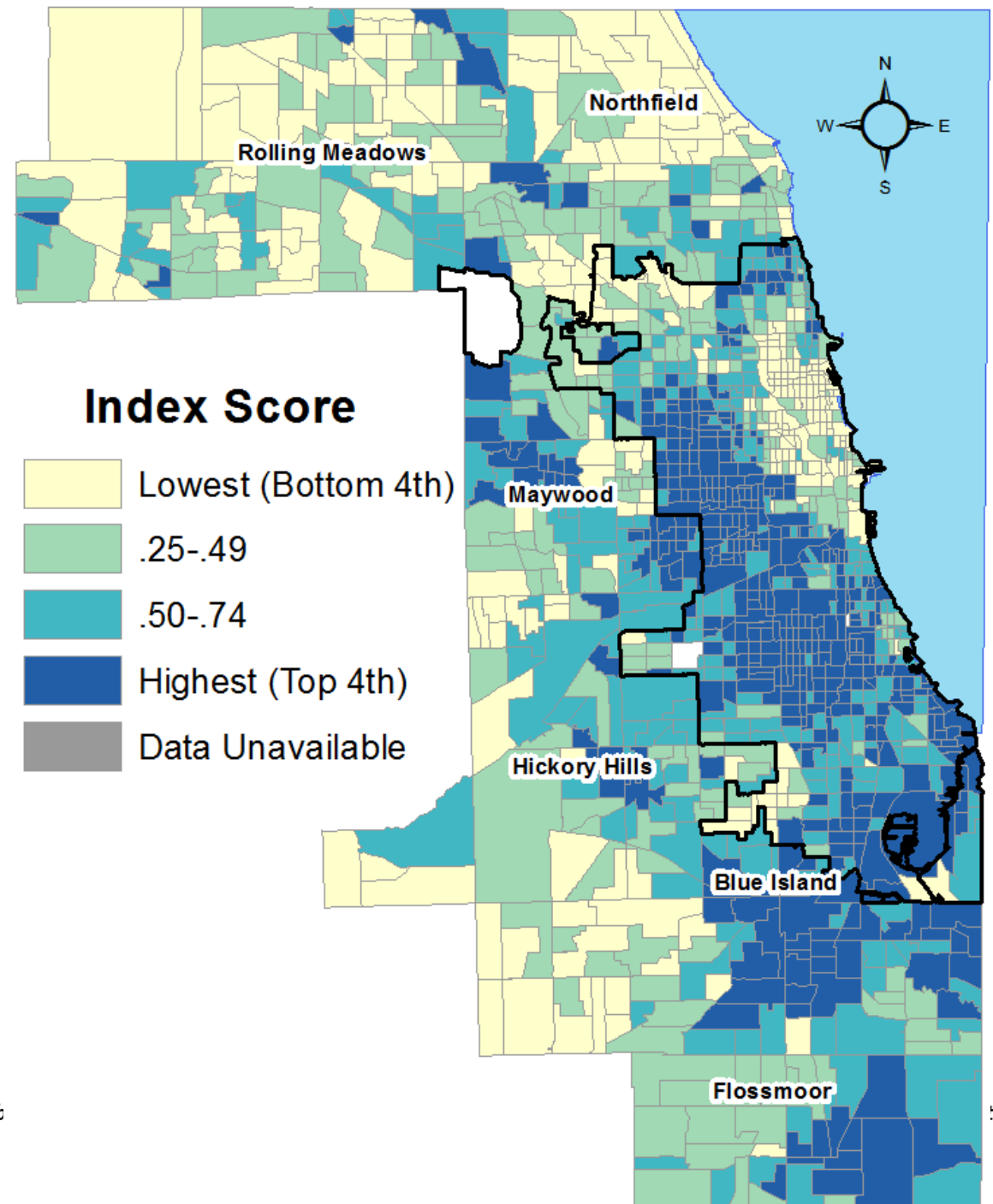
Vulnerable Populations

Communities in the west and the south have the highest vulnerability scores

Social Vulnerability Index* - demographic and socioeconomic factors that affect the resilience of communities

Composed of indicators from the following domains:

- 1) Socioeconomic status
- 2) Household composition and disability
- 3) Minority status and language
- 4) Housing and transportation



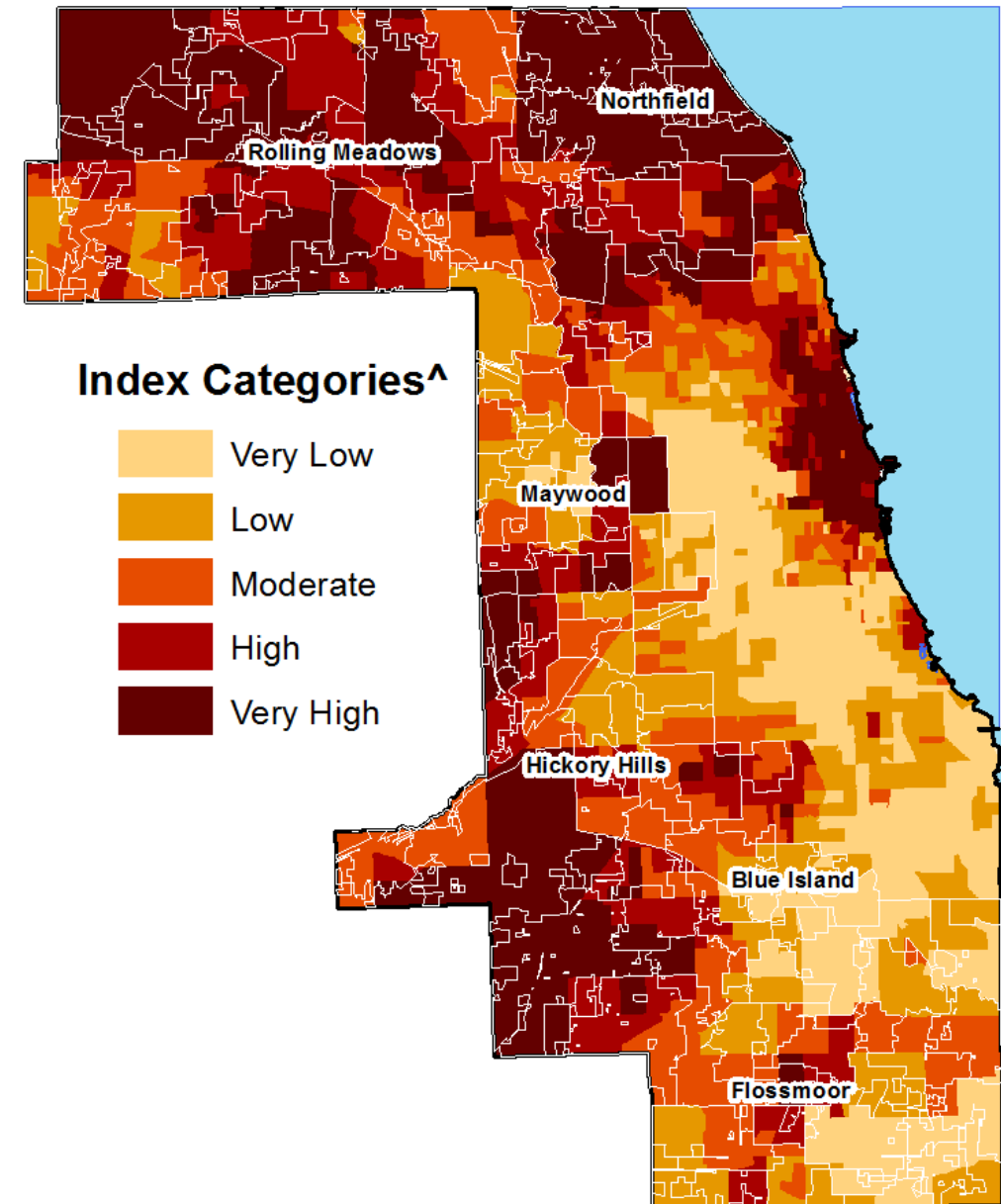
Child Opportunity Index (COI)

The Child Opportunity Index is a composite measure of neighborhood-based opportunities, at the census tract level, that influence children's health and development. The index includes measures in three domains of neighborhood opportunity:

- **Educational opportunities** (e.g., quality early childhood education)
- **Health and environmental opportunities** (e.g., availability of healthy food), and social and
- **Economic opportunities** (e.g., low poverty).

*Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL-IN-WI (Metro Area)

**data and maps courtesy of diversity datakids.org & the Kirwan Institute



Racial/Ethnic Inequities in Neighborhood Opportunities

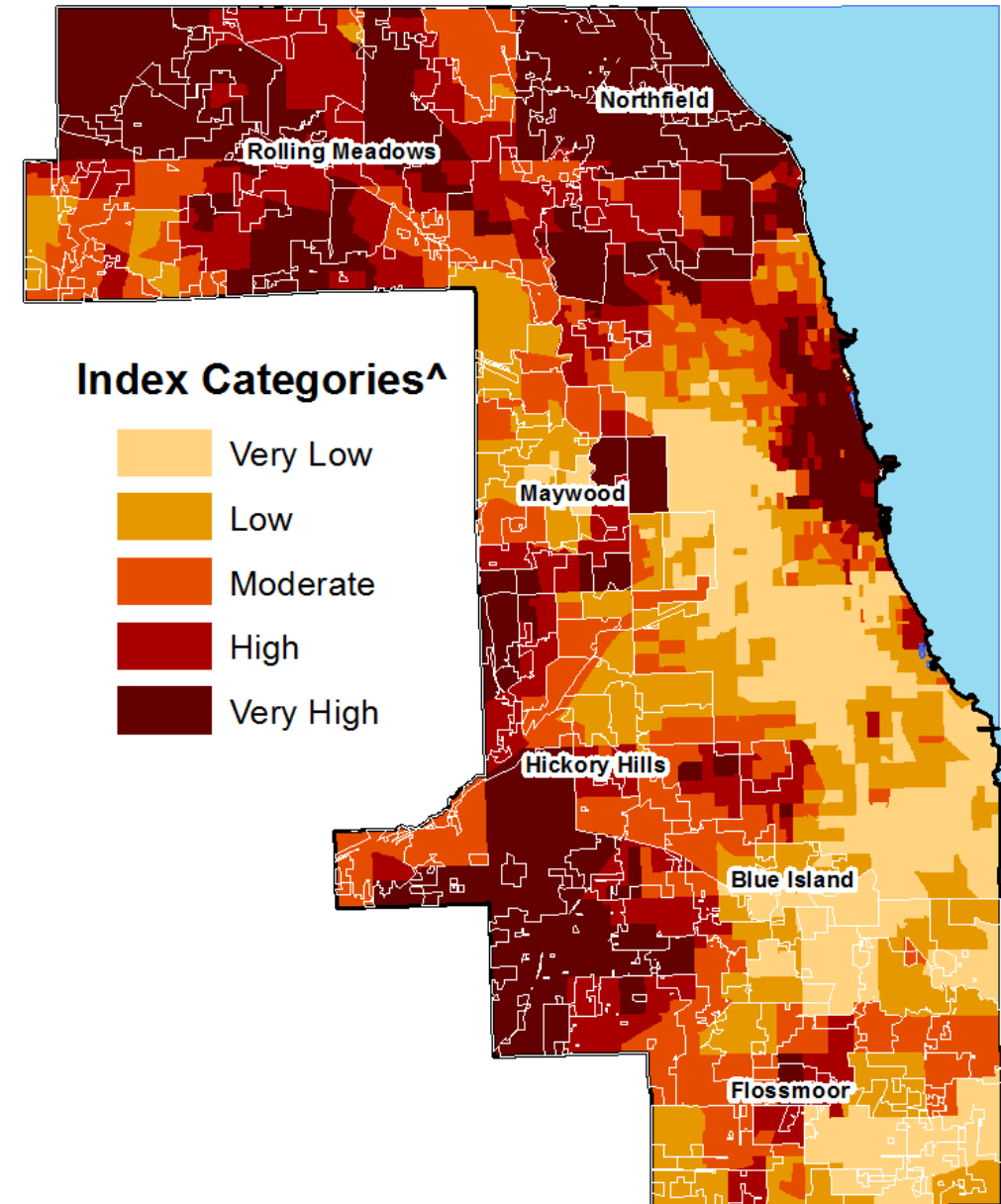
Racist housing and labor markets have resulted in high levels of residential segregation creating inequities in neighborhood opportunities.

Children of color are disproportionately distributed among neighborhoods with very low opportunity. Over 50 percent of black and 31 percent of Hispanic children live in very low-opportunity neighborhoods in Cook County.

Race/Ethnicity of Child by Neighborhood Opportunity Level

COI Level	NH Asian	NH Black	NH White	Hispanic
Very Low	2%	51%	2%	31%
Low	10%	29%	10%	35%
Moderate	25%	11%	21%	20%
High	30%	5%	26%	8%
Very High	32%	4%	41%	5%

Childhood Opportunity Index by Census Tract
Cook County-IL (Metro Area)*, 2007-2013**

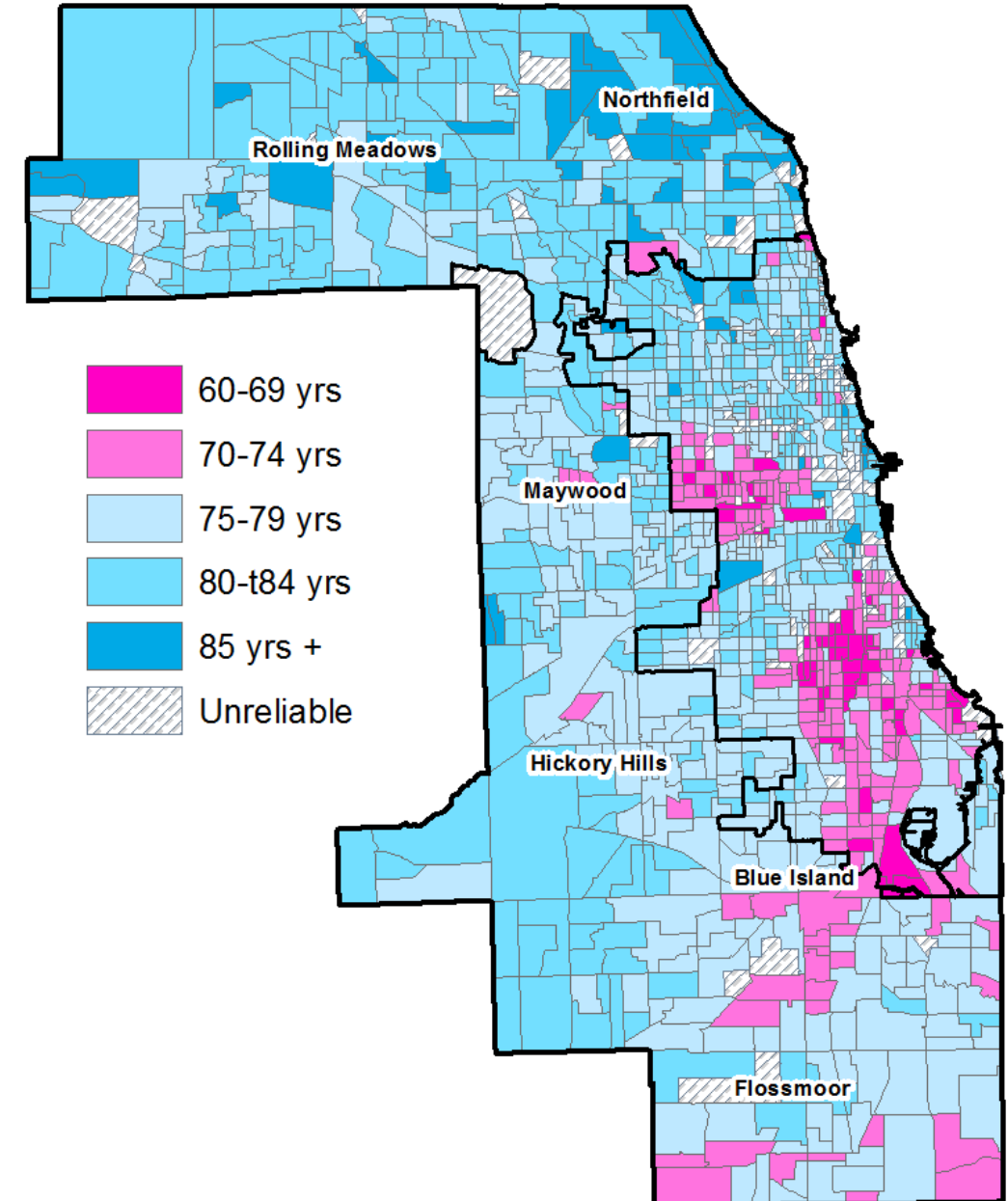


* Each Census Tract is shaded according to its Opportunity Index category representing childhood opportunity levels ranging from "very low" to "very high" relative to the other tracts in the Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL-IN-WI Metro Area.

Life Expectancy at Birth by Census Tract

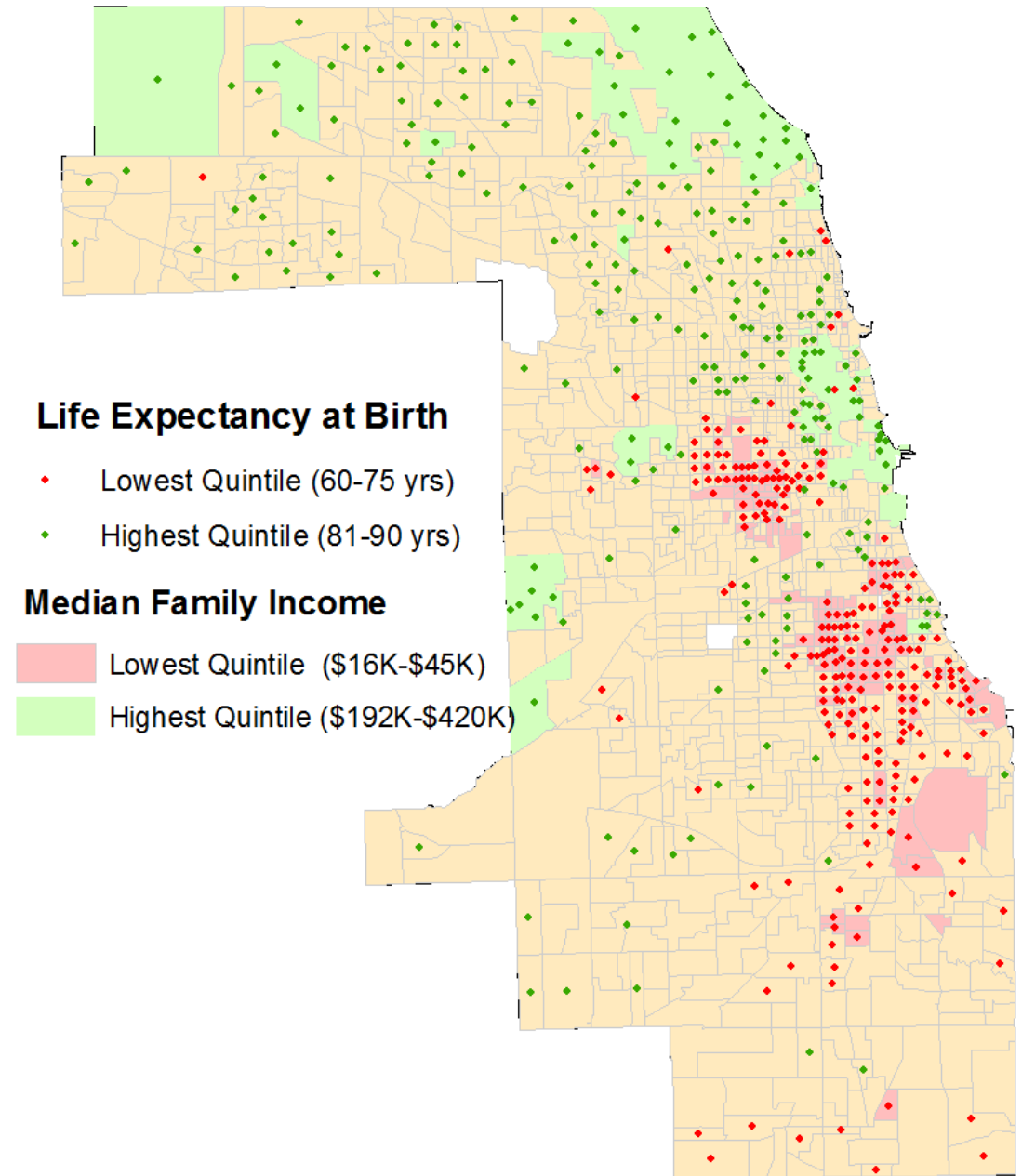
Large geographic inequalities in life expectancy range from 60 years in Englewood to 90 years for a census tract Chicago's Near North Side.

Life Expectancy at Birth (in years) by Census Tracts
Cook County 2010-2015



Income v.s. Life Expectancy

Life Expectancy vs Median Family Income by Census Tract
Cook County, 2010-2015

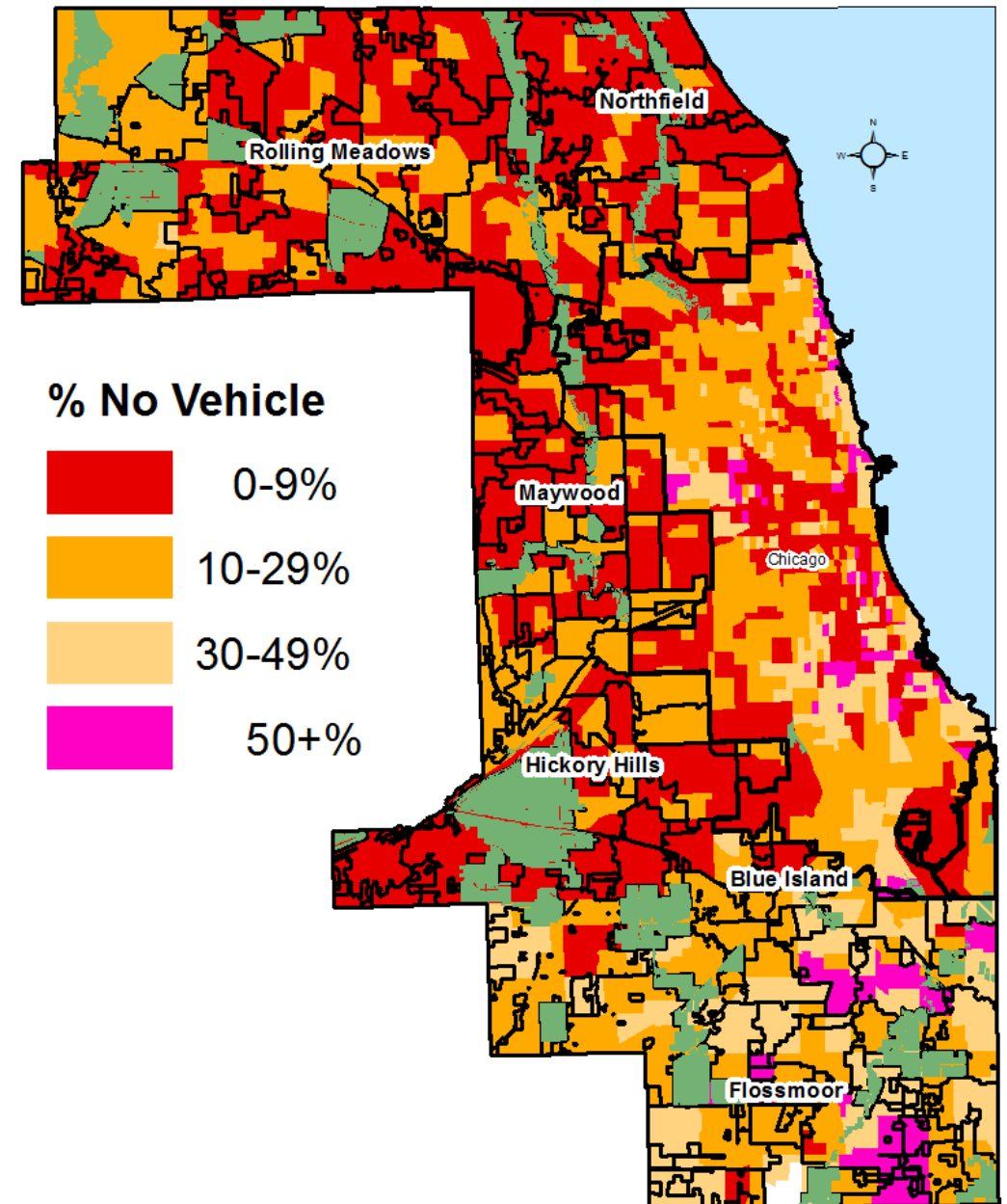


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Suburban Cook county is without a robust public transportation system.

Longer waiting times, greater distance between stops, and limited schedules present a number of obstacles for care and employment.

Percent Households with No Vehicle
Cook County 2012-2016



Medically Underserved

Medically Underserved Areas (MUAs)

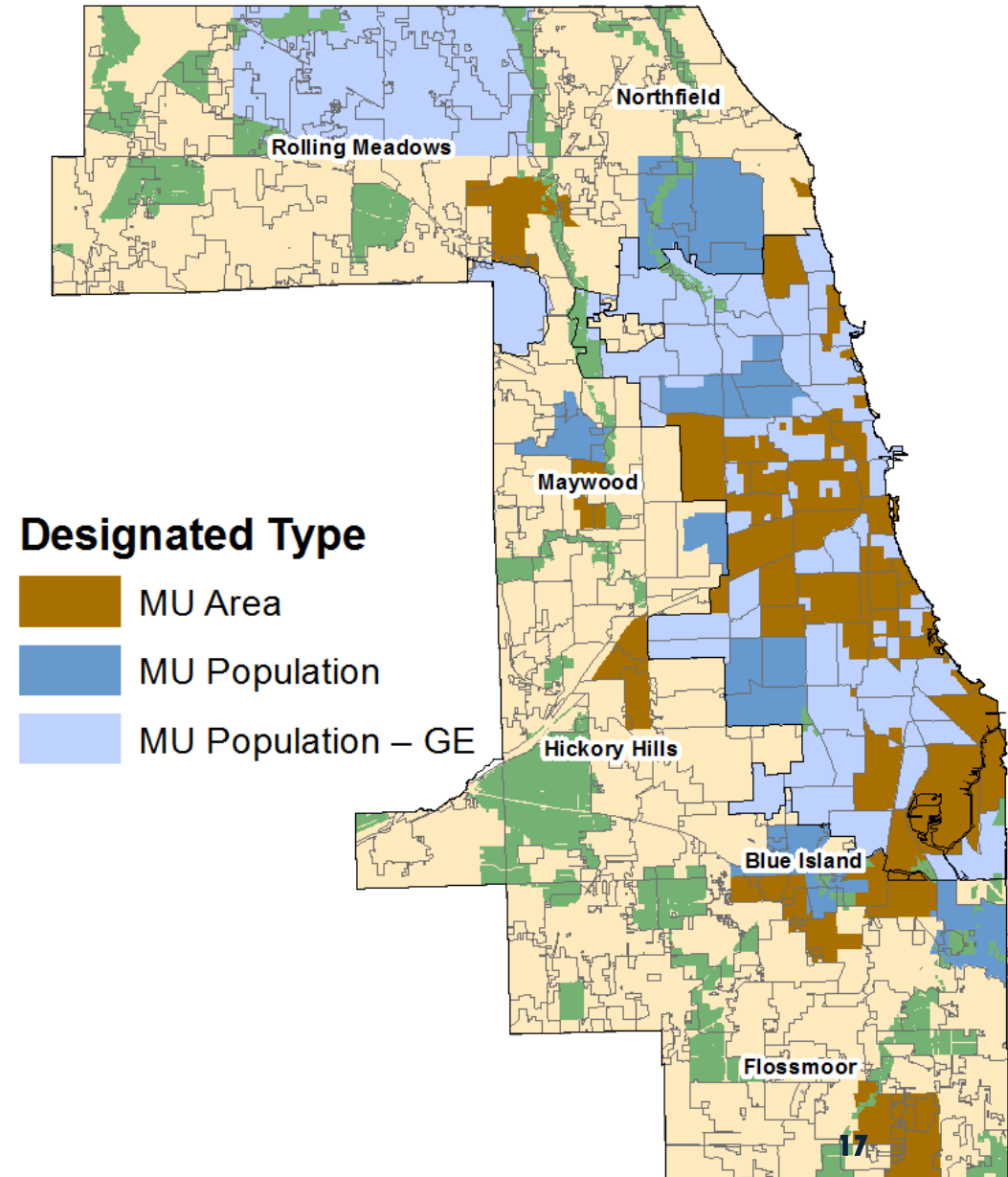
Designated places lacking adequate medical services according to federal guidelines. The data is useful for targeting areas for increased medical services.

Medically Underserved Populations (MUPs)

Some areas are underserving certain specific populations (such as those with low-income, or non-English speakers) and are designated as MUPs.

MU Population – Governor’s Exception

Additionally, the state’s governor (or other chief executive officer of the state) can designate areas that lack medical services in a particular area, these are labeled as “Governor’s Exception.”



Cook County Health Outcomes

Leading Causes of Death

10 Leading Causes of Death

Rank	Cook County ¹ 2016	Suburban Cook County ² 2016	City of Chicago ³ 2011
1	Heart Disease (24.3%)	Cancer (23.8%)	Heart Disease (26.7%)
2	Cancer (23.0%)	Heart Disease (23.7%)	Cancer (23.1%)
3	Stroke (5.5%)	Stroke (5.6%)	Stroke (4.7%)
4	Unintentional Injury (5.0%)	Chronic Lower Respiratory (4.6%)	Chronic Lower Respiratory (3.8%)
5	Chronic Lower Respiratory (4.0%)	Unintentional Injury (4.1%)	Unintentional Injury (3.4%)
6	Alzheimer's (3.5%)	Alzheimer's (2.4%)	Diabetes (3.0%)
7	Diabetes (2.8%)	Diabetes (2.4%)	Flu/Pneumonia (2.5%)
8	Nephritis (2.3%)	Nephritis (2.3%)	Nephritis (2.4%)
9	Flu/Pneumonia (2.2%)	Flu/Pneumonia (2.2%)	Septicemia (2.2%)
10	Homicide (1.5%)	Septicemia (1.5%)	Homicide (2.1%)

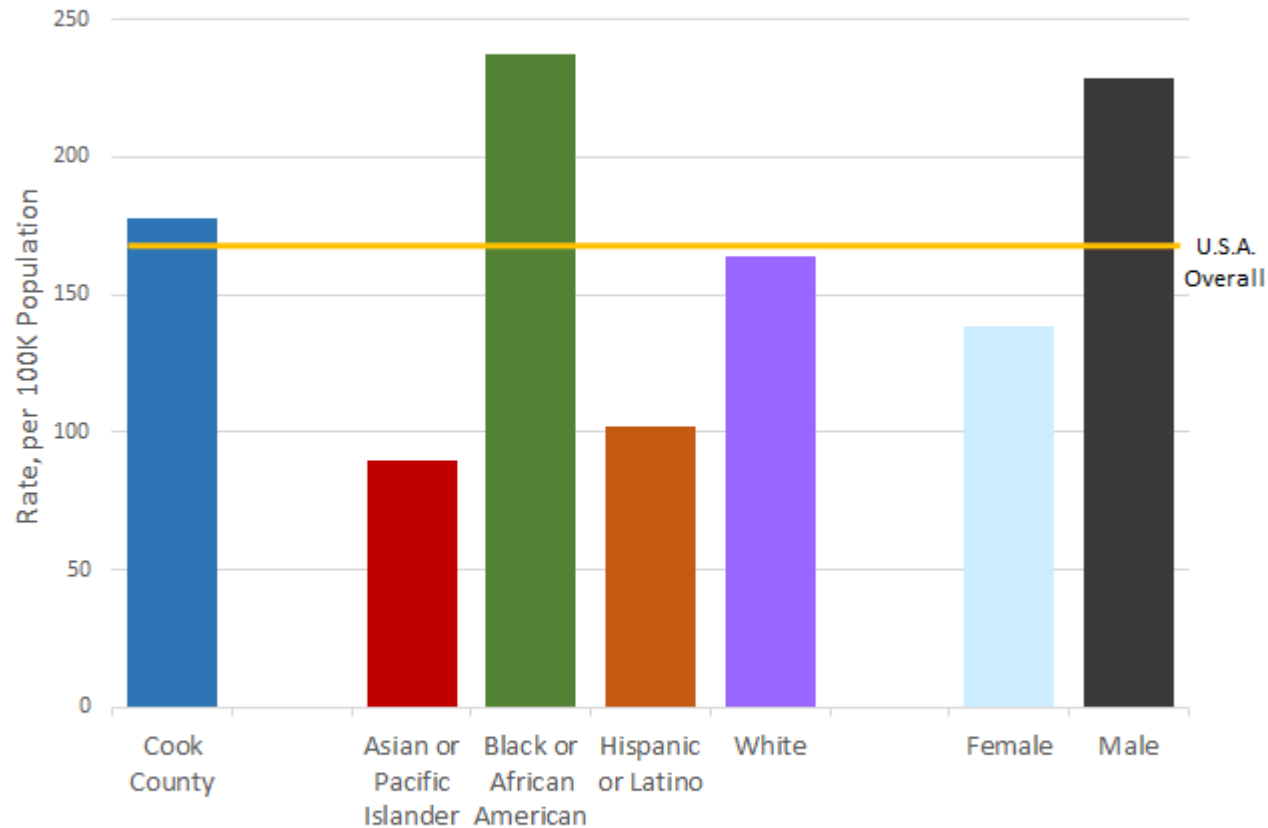
¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Underlying Cause of Death 1999-2017 on CDC WONDER Online Database, released December, 2018.

² IDPH Vital Statistics Death File, 2012-2016.

³ City of Chicago, CDPH Community Health Status Assessment: Mini-Compendium - Leading Causes of Death, page 13.

Heart Disease Mortality Rate

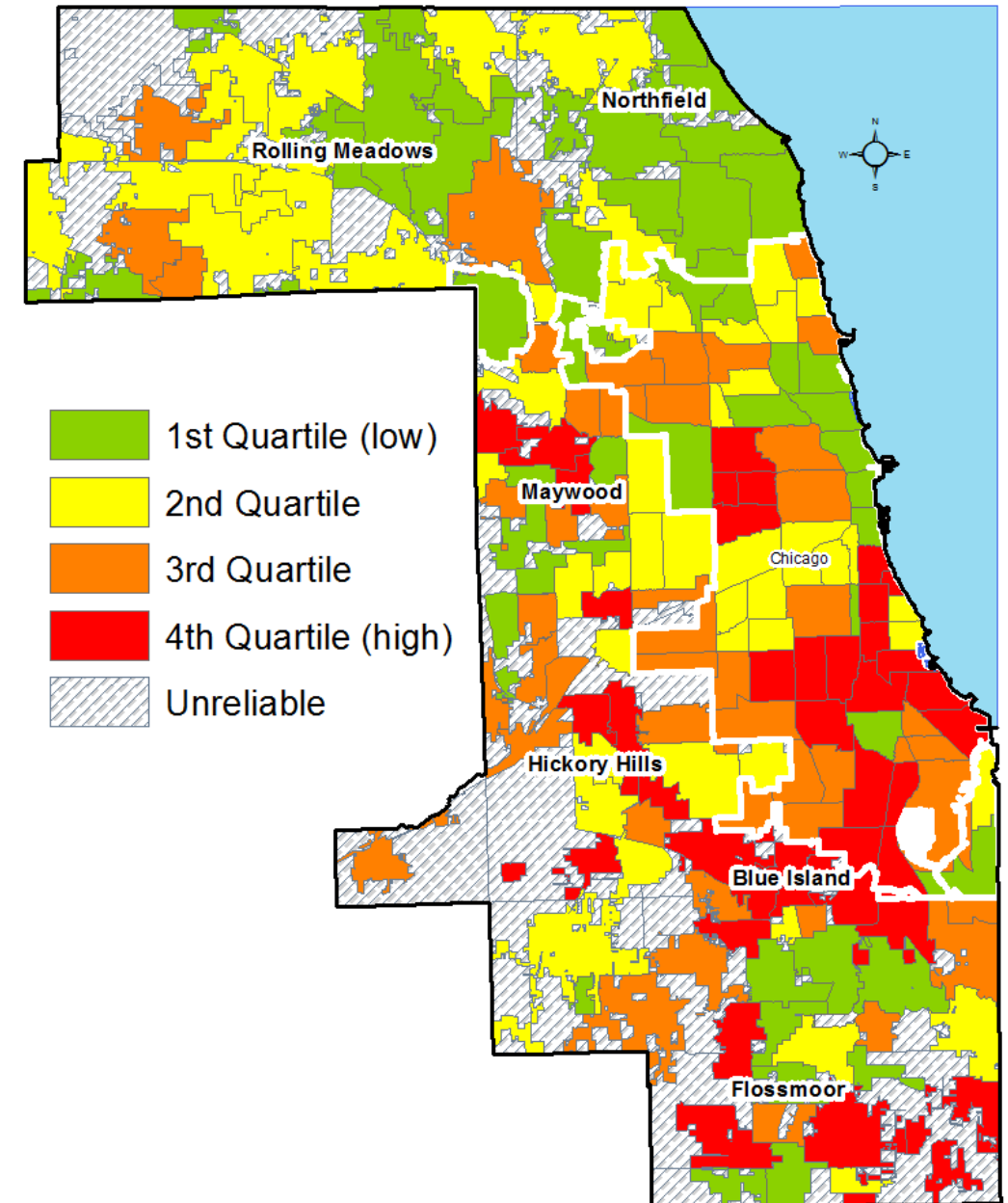
Age-Adjusted Heart Disease Mortality Rate
By Race/Ethnicity and Gender, 2012-2016



Heart Disease Mortality: ICD-10 code (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)

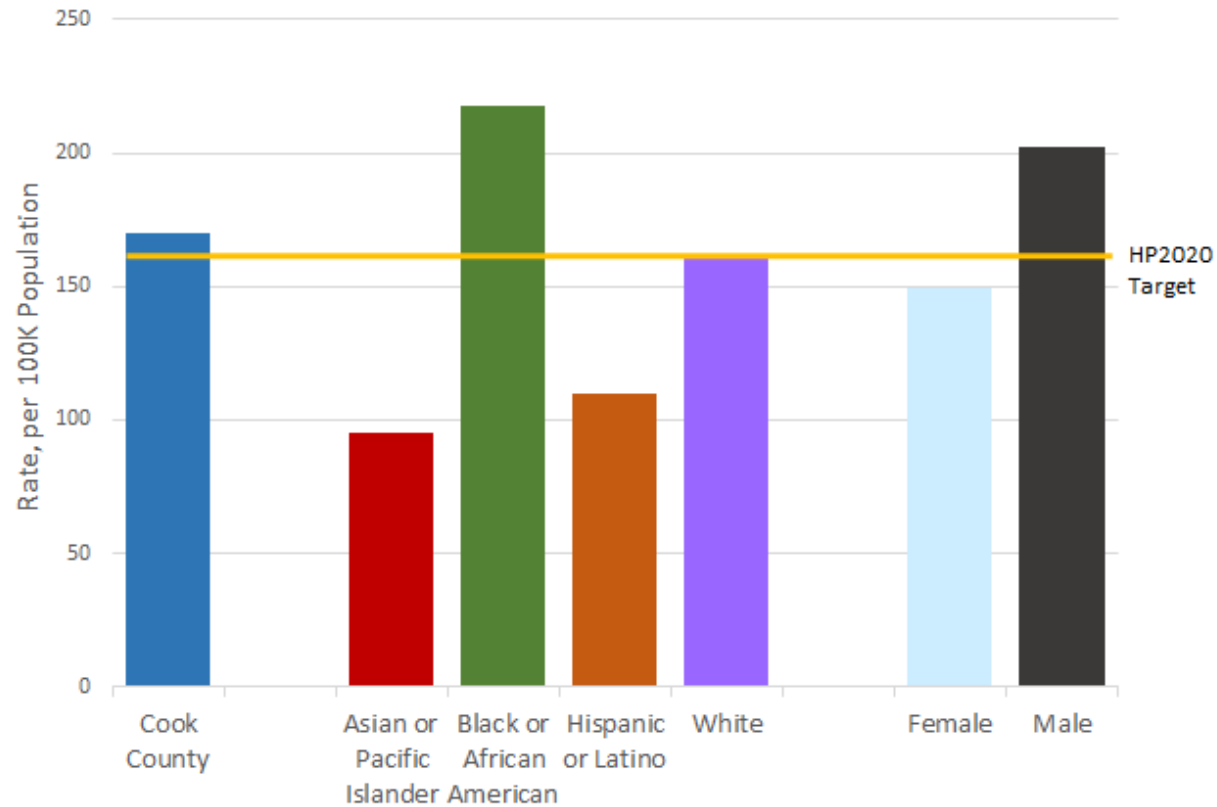
Source: Centers of Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Natality public-use data 2012-2016, on CDC WONDER On-line Database

Age-Adjusted Heart Disease Mortality Rate
Cook County 2012-2016



Cancer Mortality Rate

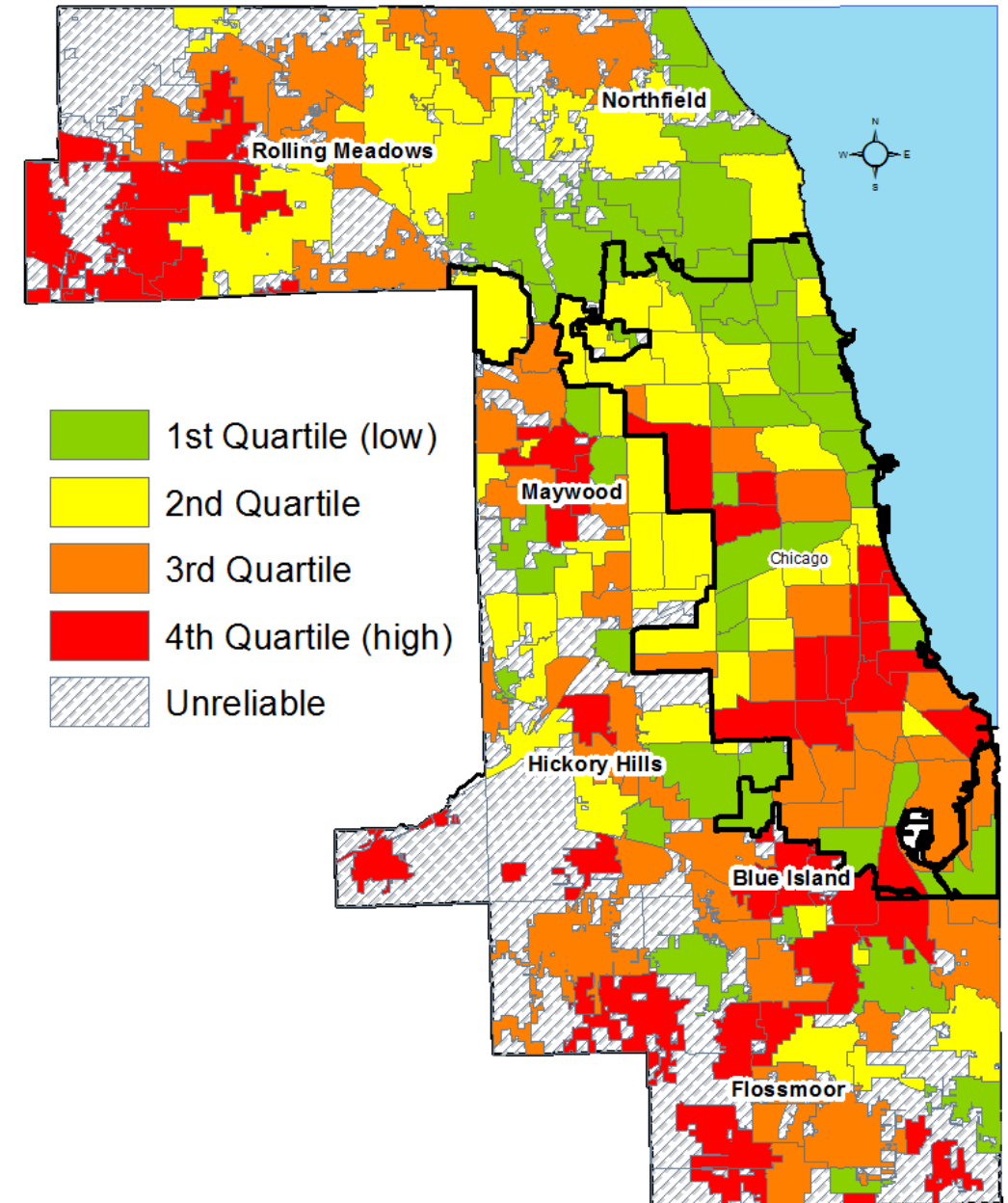
Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality Rate
By Race/Ethnicity and Gender, 2012-2016



Malignant Neoplasm Mortality: ICD-10 code (C00-C97)

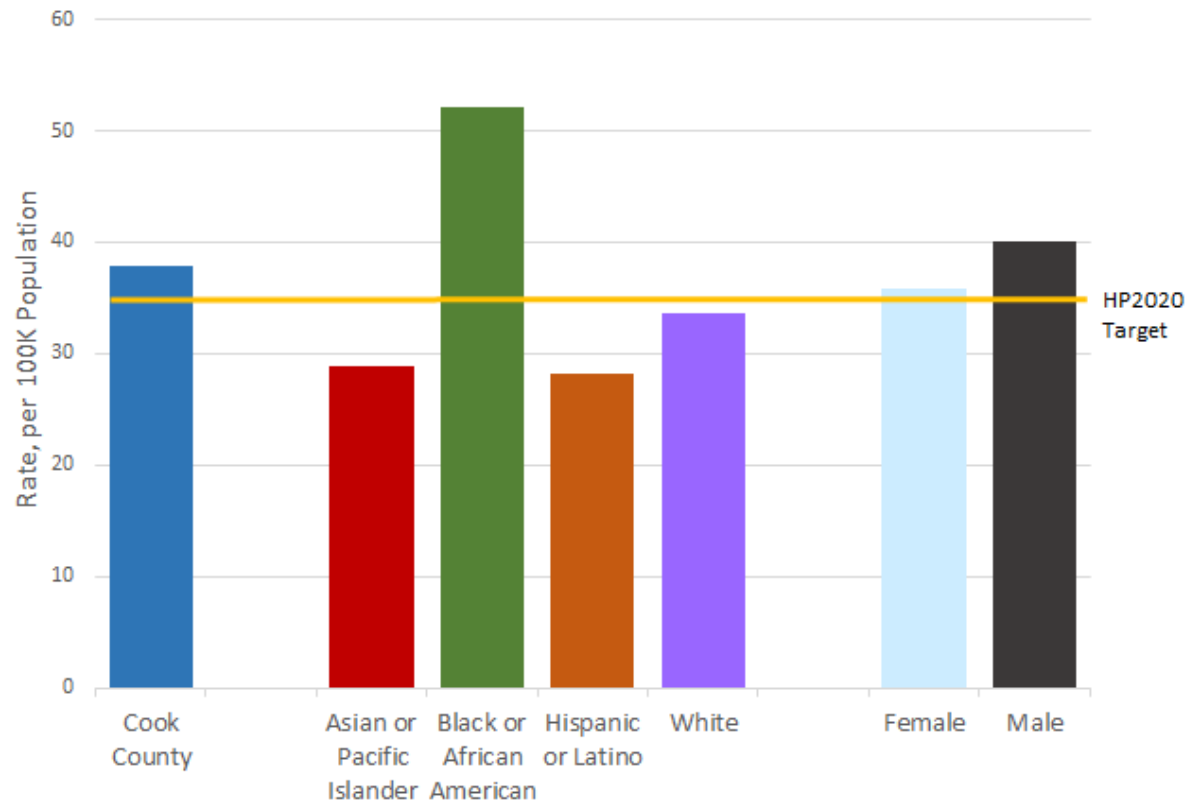
Source: Centers of Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Underlying Cause of Death 2012-2016, on CDC WONDER On-line Database

Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality Rate
Cook County 2012-2016



Stroke Mortality Rate

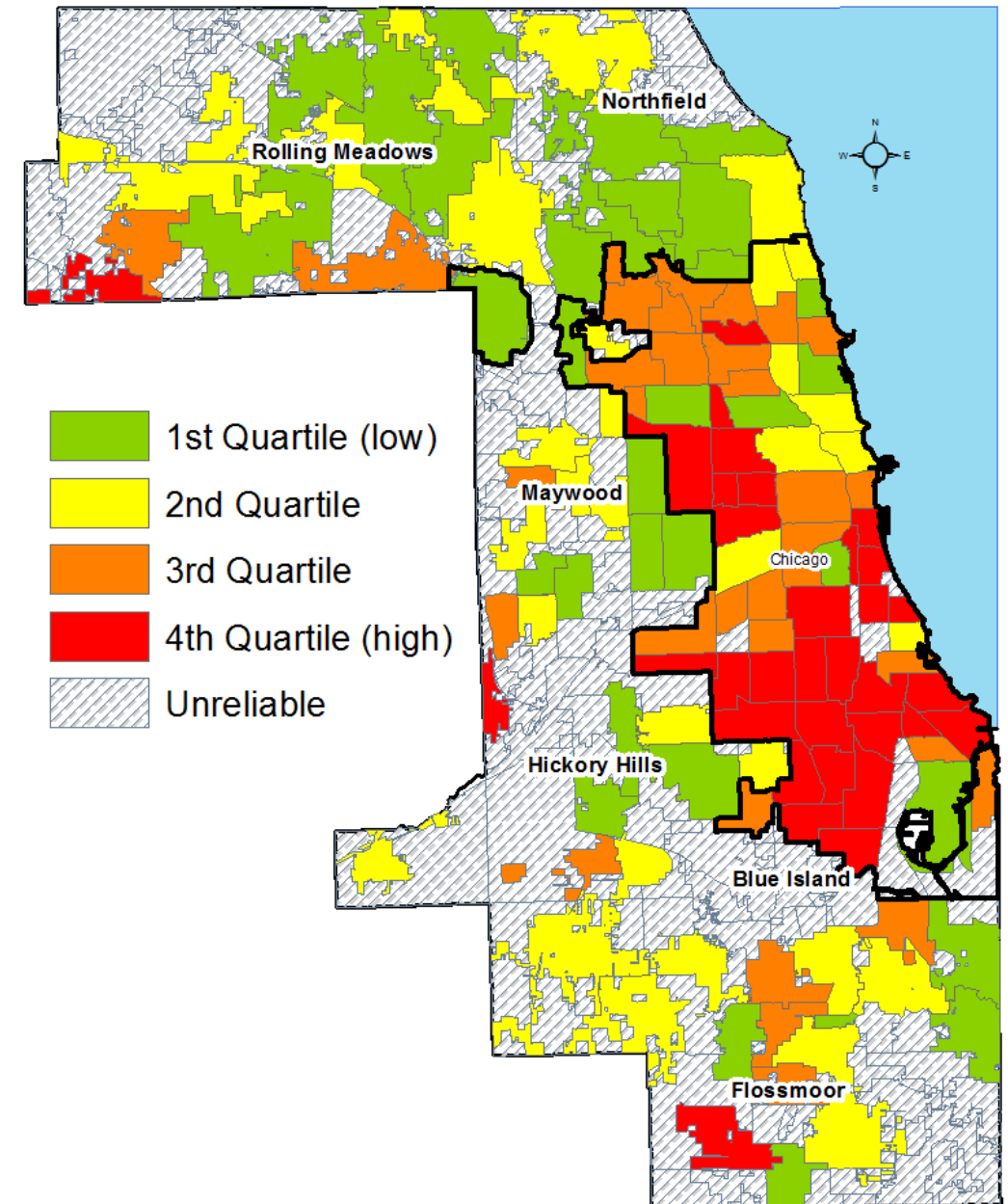
Age-Adjusted Stroke Mortality Rate
By Race/Ethnicity and Gender, 2012-2016



Cerebrovascular Mortality: ICD-10 code (ICD-10 code: I60-I69)

Source: Centers of Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Natality public-use data 2012-2016, on CDC WONDER On-line Database

Age-Adjusted Stroke Mortality Rate
Cook County 2012-2016

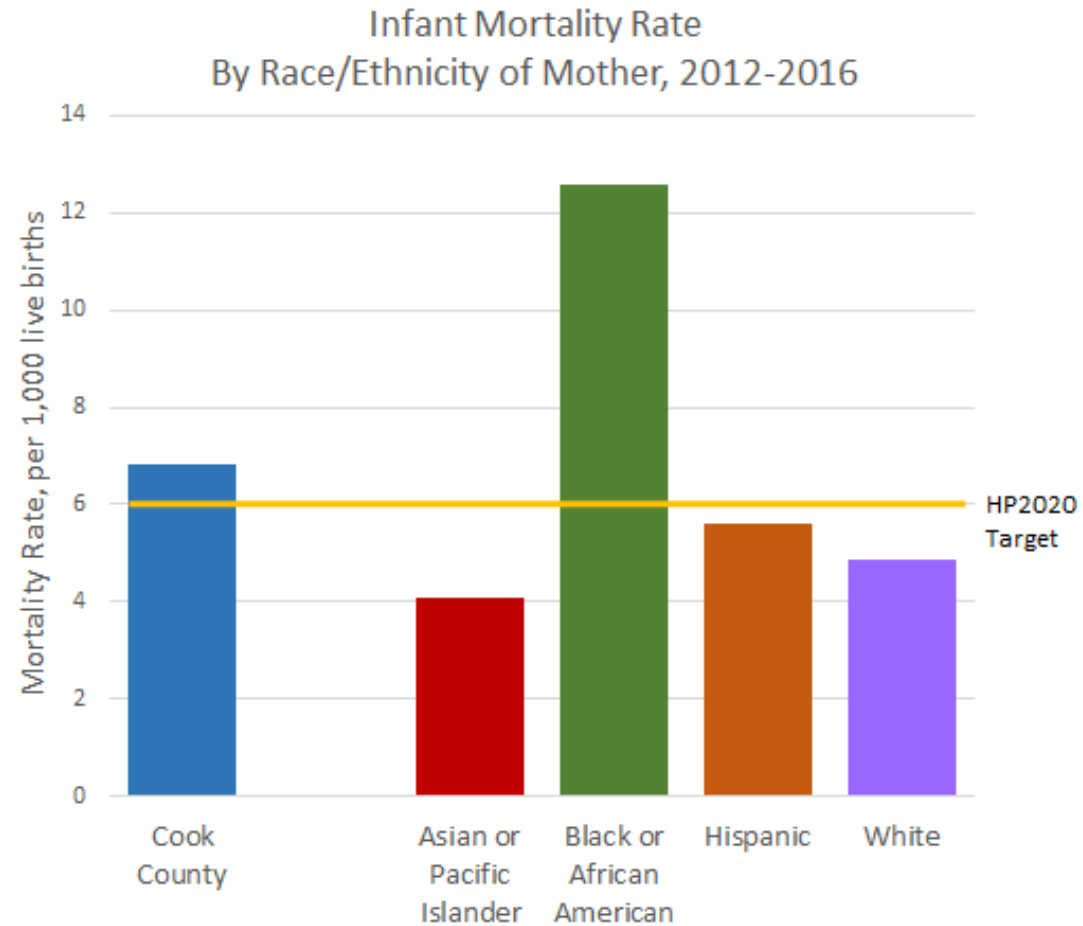


Suburban Cook County Health Outcomes

Maternal/Child Health Outcomes

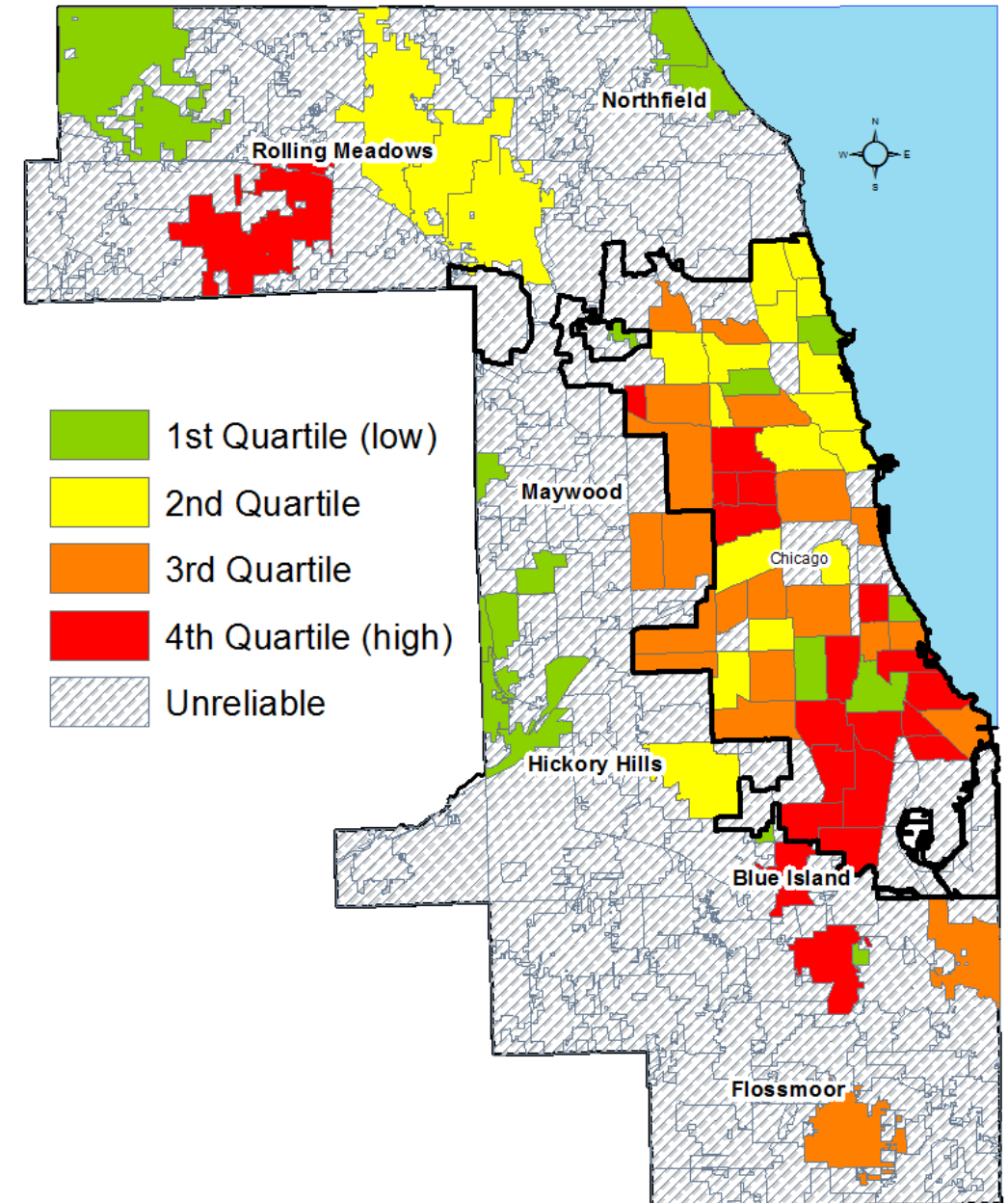
Infant Mortality Rate

Infant Mortality Rate Cook County 2012-2016



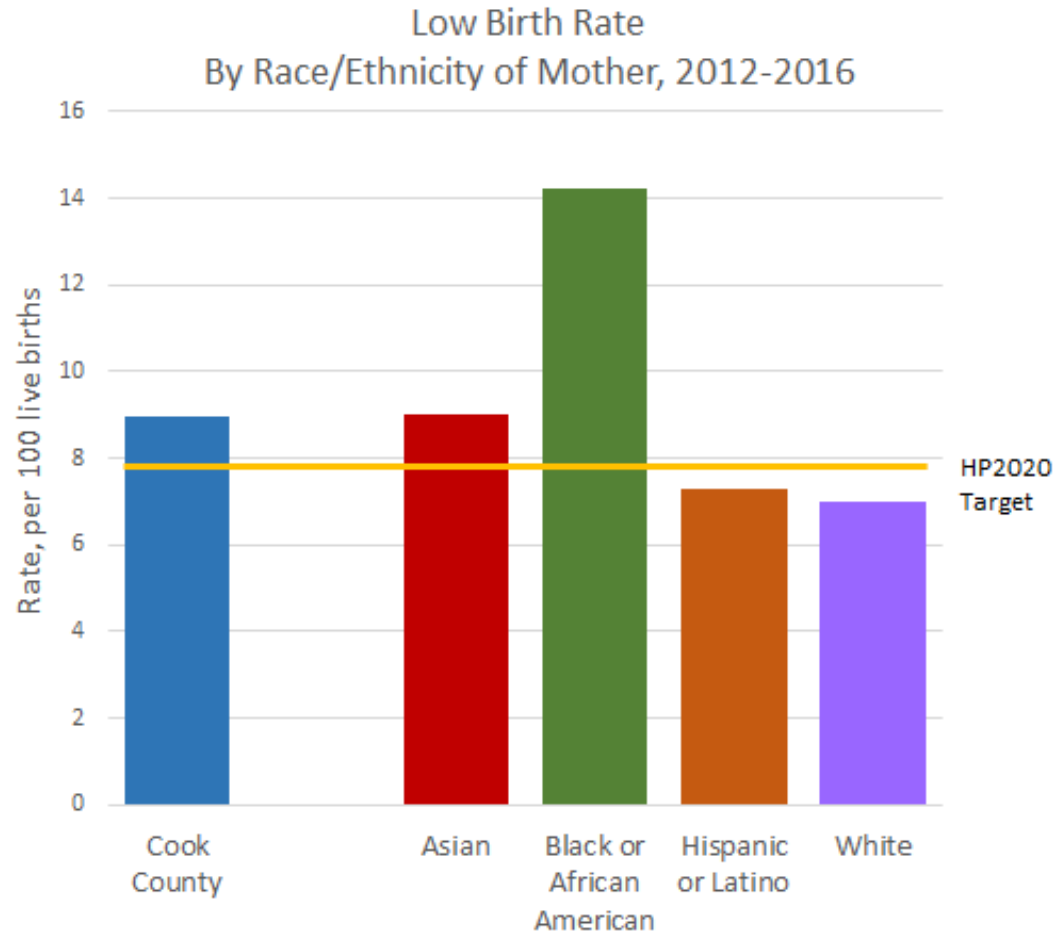
Number of deaths of infants less than one year old per 1,000 live births

Source: Centers of Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Linked Birth / Infant Death Records 2012-2016, on CDC WONDER On-line Database



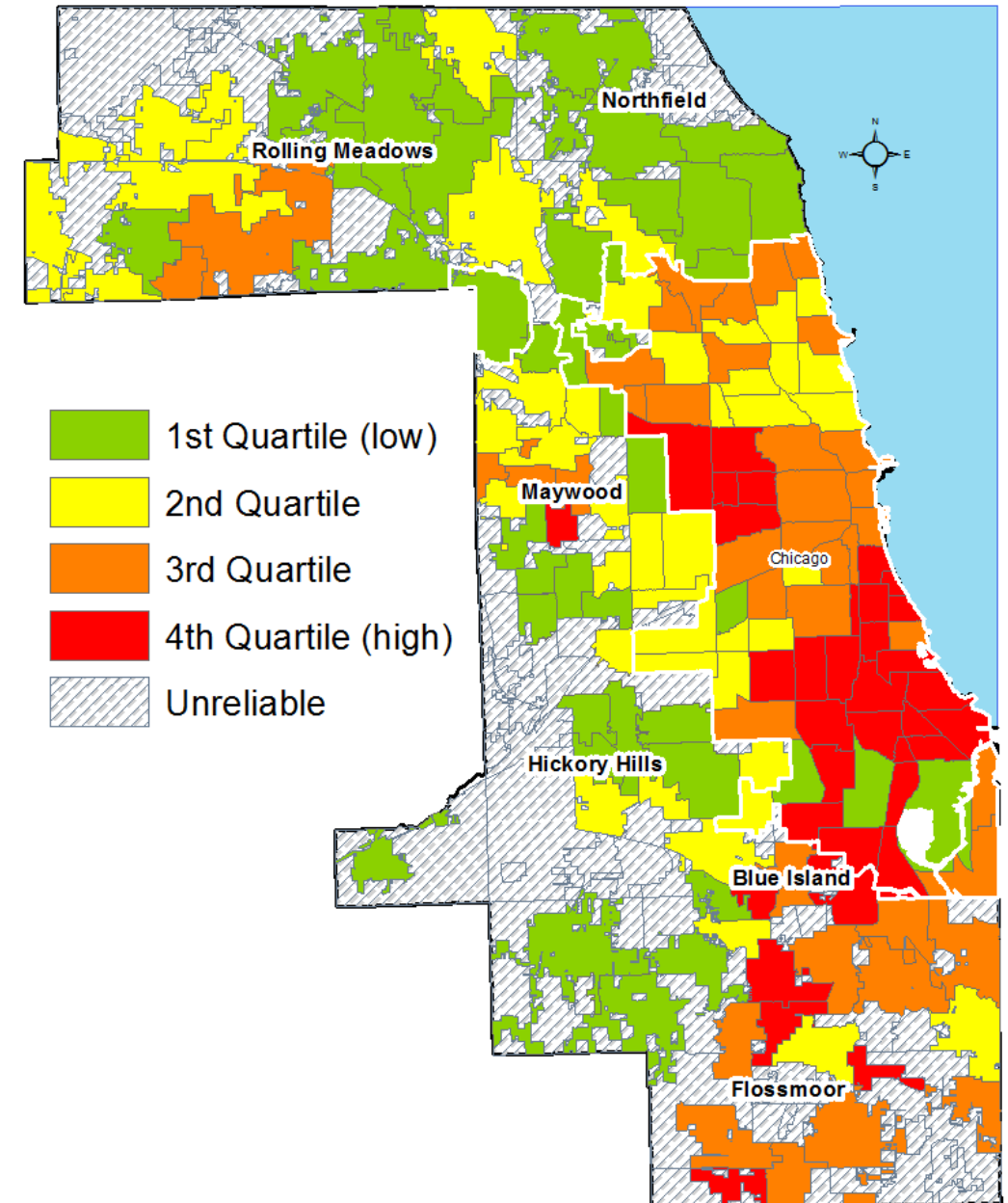
Low Birth Weight

Low Birth Weight Rate Cook County 2012-2016

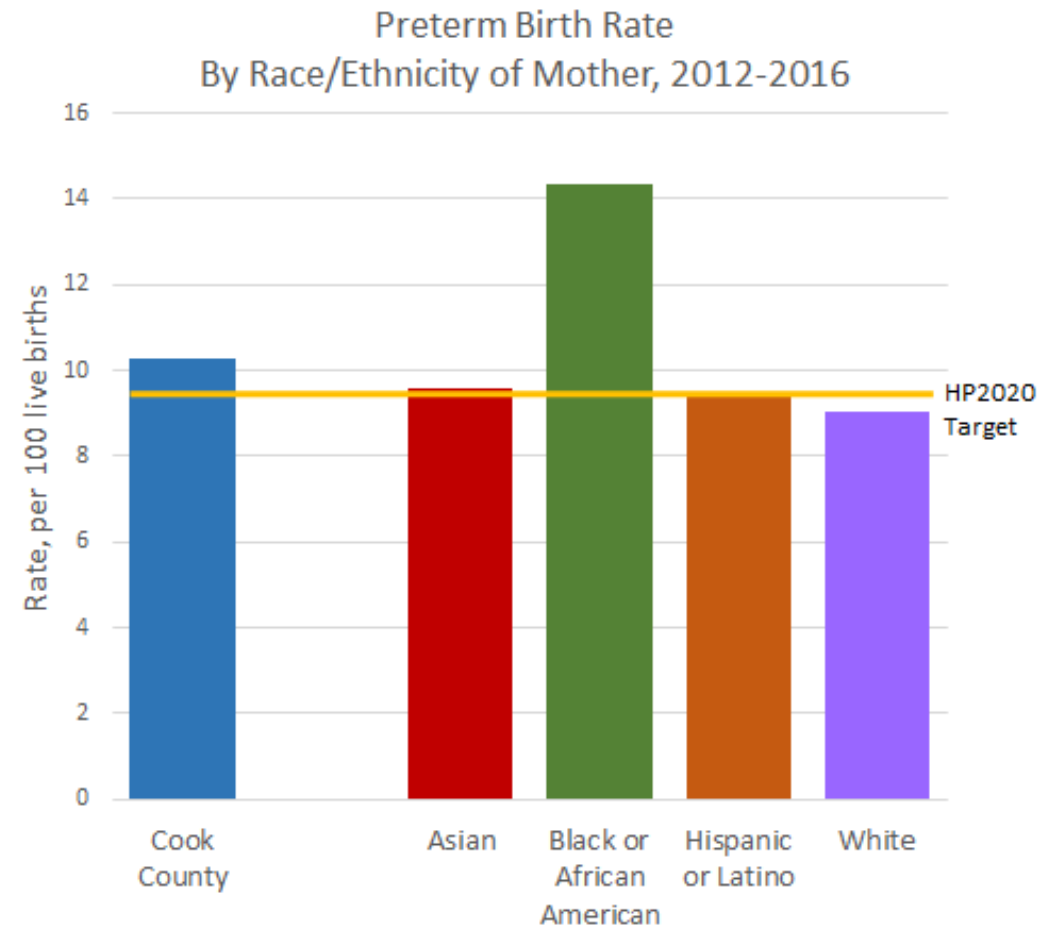


Number of single births with birth weight less than 2,500 grams per 100 single live births

Source: Centers of Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Natality public-use data 2012-2016, on CDC WONDER On-line Database

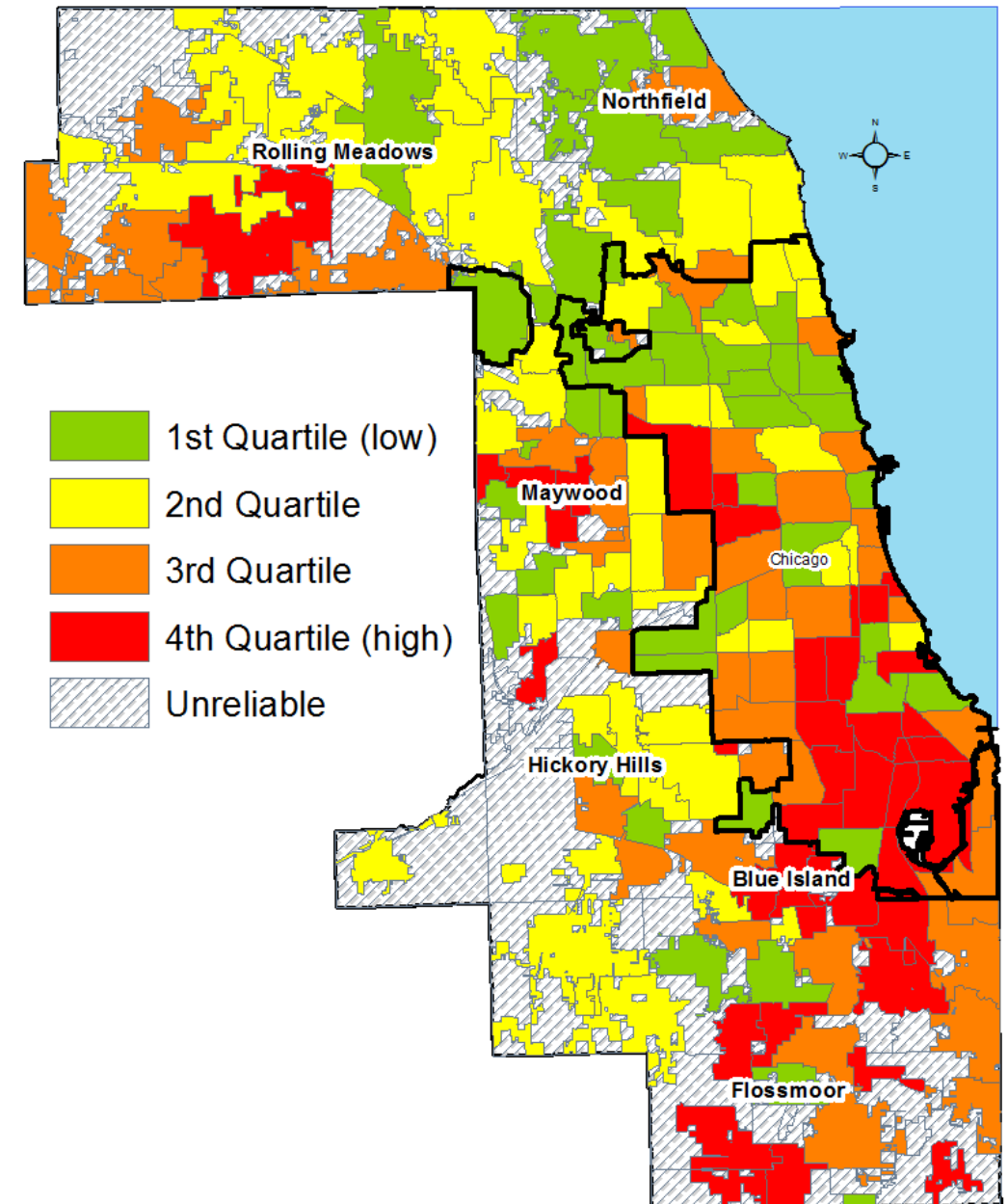


Preterm Birth Rate



Number of births delivered before 37 completed weeks of gestation per 100 live births
Source: Centers of Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Natality public-use data 2012-2016, on CDC WONDER On-line Database

Preterm Birth Rate Cook County 2012-2016



Closing Thoughts

- Poverty and lack of opportunity drive health outcomes.
- Population shifts and changes may define future workforce and demands for care in vulnerable populations.
- Who are the Cook County Health partners that will help to improve opportunities for Cook county residents where they work, live, and play?



Thank you.

Questions?



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